



DATE: November 7, 1984

TO: Land Division File

FROM: Gerald E. Steele DLPC/FOS Southern Region - Marion Office

SUBJECT: LPC 0470050002 - Edwards Co. - Albion/Champion Labs, Inc.
ILD9900785552 I.S.S. Annual Inspection

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



303465

An annual I.S.S. inspection of Champion Laboratories facilities in Albion was conducted on November 7, 1984 by this author. I was accompanied by Mr. Dwight Hill, DWPC, and Mr. John Justice, DAPC. During the inspection, we met with the following representatives from Champion Laboratories:

Mr. Richard Baumgart - Chemist

Ms. Mary K. Smerden - Industrial Nurse

Mr. Larry Keeton - General Manager - Pyroil Division

Mr. Steven Storkman - General Manager - Champion Division

Mr. Al Yelling - General Manager - Luber - Finer Division

Three divisions of the same corporation are maintained in four buildings on the property. The Pyroil Division formulates and packages automotive products. The Champion Division manufactures automotive air and oil filters. The Luber-finer Division manufactures changeable element filters and components. A warehouse and shipping facility is located on Route 130 on the south edge of Albion. Another plant of the Champion Division is located in West Salem, Illinois.

The inspection started with a review of a 5-26-81 memo from J. W. Hull (attached) drafted as a result of a 5-21-81 visit by D. M. Spencer of I.E.P.A. Mr. Hull is no longer with the company. The memo contains a list of 25 specific

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chemicals, and two "generic" materials that could be hazardous wastes. According to Mr. Baumgart, of the list of 25, all but two are used entirely in the manufacturing process, and are not a waste. Most of these were described as being used to make plastisol. Plastisol, when solidified, is the rubber type gasket found on air filters. The remaining materials from the list became part of a second set of "questionable items" discussed item for item in the memo. They were discussed in the order in which they appeared in the memo.

- a) vinyl chloride - The vinyl chloride at this location refers to polyvinyl chloride in the solidified plastisol. It was ^{RECORDED} pointed out during the 5-21-81 inspection that this form of ^{NOV 27 1984} vinyl chloride was not a listed hazardous waste. Calcium ^{EPA-DLPC} carbonate is added to waste plastisol, and heat cured to solidify the waste. It is disposed of at the Edwards Co. Landfill as general refuse. No analysis had been done of this waste, according to Mr. Baumgart.
- b) chrome waste - This waste material was generated as a result of a chrome seal coat operation to insure paint adhesion. This process was discontinued sometime in 1982. Mr. Baumgart knew of no chemical analysis of this waste. Mr. Storkman said that Mr. Hull had done some chemical testing on the material, but speculated the testing done dealt with chrome reduction. Some documentation exists showing that chrome reduction was achieved, but was not provided. Mr. Storkman said Mr. Hull would add a chemical to the waste, and precipitate out a sludge. The liquid

and the sludge would be placed in drums. The waste would then be taken to the disposal well. No manifests were used. When they switched to a non-chrome seal coat in 1982, the chrome line was cleaned out. The approximate seven drums of waste were placed along the north side of the building. Plastic lined fiber drums were used. The current disposition of this waste is unknown to this author.

- c) phosphoric acid - A solution of this acid with a pH of 1 to 1.5 is used in a metal cleaning line. Adjacent to this line is another which uses sodium hydroxide with a pH of 10 to 10.5. No chemical analysis was done on either waste. When the phosphoric acid needed disposing, it was neutralized with the sodium hydroxide. The resultant pH was identified as being 5 to 5.5. Disposal was into the well.

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- d) 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane - This solvent is used in their vapor degreaser. During the initial discussion, it was reported that this unit had never been cleaned, therefore had not generated any waste. During the site tour, it was learned that the degreaser had been cleaned on 11-2-84.

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- e) waste solvents - This material was described as their silk screen wash down waste. The waste is a mixture of non-halogenated solvents such as Butyl Acetate and alcohol, and ink. Until sometime in 1982-83, this material was returned to the supplier, Wabash Products. A still has been installed at the Pyroil plant to reclaim this waste on-site. Three drums of waste is needed

to run the still. Two drums a week is provided by the Champion Division in Albion, with the third coming from West Salem. The solvent is shipped along with regular parts shipments. No manifest is used, but wording saying a barrel was picked up might show up on the parts invoice from West Salem to Albion. The still is run about once a week. The still bottoms residue, described as "just a few inches" per batch is open burned with waste pallets on plant property.

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- f) paint residue - Dried paint on paper paint booth filters is called paint residue. No analysis has been done on this waste, according to Mr. Baumgart. No information about the metals contents of the paint by site personnel was apparent. The used filters are placed in a drum, and taken to Edwards Co. Landfill.

These before mentioned materials were described as all of the waste generated at this plant, with the exception of general trash. We next proceeded on a tour of the facilities, starting at Pyroil. Some of the automotive products are pre-manufactured, and are simply canned at Pyroil. These are fed from the bulk storage tanks directly to the production lines. The remaining products handled must be formulated on-site. Approximately four tanks are maintained inside the building for this purpose. Both water based and solvent based products are formulated, including radiator chemicals, deicers, windshield cleaners, and oil additives. When the product to be formulated changes, the tanks are cleaned out using water, stoddard solvent, or mineral spirits. The cleaning mixture is drained to a holding tank. Floor drains from the formulation room also drain to this tank. About once a week, the holding tank

is pumped dry and vaccumed clean (according to Mr. Baumgart) and the waste taken to the salt well. No manifests are used, and Mr. Baumgart did not know if the service was done by a licensed special waste hauler. No analysis had been done on this waste. According to Mr. Baumgart some solvent recovery for resale had been done in the past, but had been discontinued.

The holding tank was located southeast of the Pyroil building. I visually estimated it to be 15 feet in diameter. The construction appeared to be half inch thick steel with a loose sheet metal lid. The open top of the tank was just above the existing ground level. Upon opening the lid, a strong solvent odor was apparent. Mr. Baumgart responded to my question that it smelled to him like the diethyl ether used in the starting fluid. Three lines were seen entering the tank, each with a trickle flow of liquid. Numerous red plastic caps were floating on the liquid surface. The tank is reported to have a steel bottom, but its integrity has not been checked. Several stains and discolored puddles were seen around the tank's edge. All waste and sludge is removed from the tank, and hauled to a salt disposal well operated by S and S Disposal. The well is located north of Albion. Mr. Baumgart could not remember the current hauler's name.

Approximately two drums each of reclaimed solvent and solvent to be reclaimed were setting next to the still. Approximately 1/2 drum of a material described as the still bottoms was also setting in this location. The material was a dark blue to purple liquid. Paper signs were taped to the drums, saying "Rework" (for reclaimed solvent) and "to be reworked" (for unreclaimed solvent). Only one person works with the still, and those solvents handled there.

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Pyroils' tank farm is located south of the plant. The area is bermed, but neither Mr. Baumgart nor Ms. Smerdon knew if it was lined. The gravel covering the interior of the bermed area is discolored black to light orange. An oil sheen was seen on small puddles here. A concrete sump and pump is located in the southeast corner of the diked area. A pond of water and other liquids was observed at this sump. The contaminants ranged from chocolate brown to orange in color. A thick layer of an oily type material covered the surface of the sump. The pump's outlet pipe ran to a railroad siding ditch. This ditch then ran to a large drainage way to off-site. A discolored flow stain was seen running from the loading area on the north side of the tank farm to the drainage way on the east side. Water puddled in the drainage way had a slight film over it. No analysis had been done of the materials in the sump. Tapping fluid is formulated by Pyroil for use by the Champion plants. The oil consists of 90% water and 10% polysulphide and petroleum solvents. Waste tapping fluid is disposed of down the well. No analysis of this waste has been done.

At the Champion plant, we first went to the plastisol make-up room. Several indications of spills (wet areas, fresh absorbent material on the floor, small piles of used absorbent and dried solids on the floor, and discoloration) were seen. Mr. Baumgart stated that the floor sweepings are taken to the Edwards Co. Landfill. No floor drains were observed in this room.

Metal parts at this plant go through a hot alkali wash and bath of rust inhibitor. The used wash solution and any sludge removed from the rust inhibitor bath is placed in a holding tank. The steel tank was visually estimated at 20 feet tall by 10 feet in diameter. The base of the tank is

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setting on a concrete pad. Wastes from this tank are hauled to the disposal well. No analysis has been done on this waste. No manifests are used for the waste shipments.

Mr. Storkman was asked about the procedure for a color change on the paint line. He stated that in the case of a color change from white to another color, the procedure was to flush the lines with thinner, add paint, and go. He was unsure about what was done with thinner used in a color change from other colors to white, as this could not be re-used.

We proceeded next to the Luber-finer plant. Incoming metal parts are subjected to a phosphoric acid wash, water rinse, and rust inhibitor bath. They also have a separate wash using sodium hydroxide. The rinse water and inhibitor sludge are discharged to the sanitary sewer. When the acid must be disposed of, it is pumped into a vacuum truck. The sodium hydroxide solution is then pumped into the same truck, and neutralization allowed to occur inside the truck's tank. They said no problems have been encountered using this method. The truck was described as being a vacuum truck similar to those used by septic tank services. No analysis has been done on the wastes, either before or after neutralization. Mr. Baumgart admitted that the pH 5 he had stated earlier was just an estimate, and that no pH measurement after neutralization had been done.

The vapor degreaser had been cleaned for the first time on 11-2-84. Approximately one and one-third drums of waste trichloroethane and 10 gallons of sludge were produced. The drums were closed, placed on a pallet, and taped together. The pallet was placed behind the Luber-finer plant. Luber-finer uses sawdust and recycled paper as a filtering agent. Air pollution control devices collect the particles that are too small to be used. These materials are collected in drums. Disposal is by open burning at the plant.

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We returned to the Pyroil office to re-cap the inspection. I informed them that their most immediate need was to identify which wastes were hazardous, and which were not. A copy of Subtitle G of Title 35 dated 03-01-84 was given to them, with instructions to use parts 720 and 721 for their waste identification. I told them there could be other requirements needed by them, based on the waste determination. I also told them that every load of waste no matter where it went had to be manifested. They produced a blank copy of the new uniform manifest, and said they had a supply of them. Open burning of all wastes was to be discontinued immediately. The potential for groundwater contamination with regard to the below ground tank and the tank farm were discussed. Mr. Justice and Mr. Hill discussed the potential violations they found in their respective areas.

GS:br

cc: Land Southern Region
Ken Mensing - Southern Rēg. Mgr.

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**CHAMPION
LABORATORIES,
INC.** P.O. BOX 307
WEST SALEM, ILLINOIS 62476

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TO C. Casaleggi
FROM J. W. Hull
SUBJECT Meeting with Illinois EPA Specialist, Diane Spencer

DATE May 26, 1981

678 345 4606

This meeting took place at our suggestion in order to review the Illinois and Federal EPA regulations to make sure that we comply with all regulations.

I have been concerned that, while we have interpreted Federal EPA 40 CFR - Parts 261 through 265 to the best of our ability, there are many areas in the EPA Regulations that appear to be "neither fish nor fowl." An example is: phenol and formaldehyde both appear as hazardous chemicals. We do not have either material in our plants other than in laboratory amounts. However, we do have phenol formaldehyde resin impregnated paper. The resin is not on the hazardous chemical list; but if the paper is dumped in the landfill "green", we will probably leach-out free phenol and formaldehyde.

The problem is that we may not accumulate free phenol in the ground for several years. There are two test wells in the landfill. If they were to show phenol or any formaldehyde byproducts, we would probably be required to dig up the landfill, face a stiff fine and be publicly reprimanded.

The following chemicals are considered hazardous and are used by Champ in one form or another:

Acetone	Di-n-butyl phthalate	MIBK
Carbolic acid	Diethyl phthalate	Phenol
Chloroethene NU	Dimethyl phthalate	Resorcinol
Chloroethene	Di-n-octyl phthalate	Toluene
Chloroform	Formaldehyde	TDI
Cresols	Isobutyl alcohol	1,1,1 - Trichloroethane
Cresylic acid	Methanol	Vinyl chloride
Cyclohexanone	MEK	Xylene
Chrome waste		

Also, paint residues from industrial painting and solvent cleaning wastes from paint manufacturing. The regulations pertain to paint manufacturing, but this includes our type of solvent cleaning wastes.

We reviewed the above hazardous wastes item by item.

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From: J. W. Hull
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The questionable items that we particularly wanted to review (other than the phenol-formaldehyde resin) were:

- a. Vinyl chloride
- b. Chrome waste
- c. Phosphoric acid
- d. 1.1.1 trichloroethane
- e. Waste solvents
- f. Paint residue from paint booths.

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The Federal Register lists the above. Our variations of the above are as follows:

- a. Vinyl chloride - I have taken the stand that this is vinyl chloride monomer and not our vinyl chloride, which is PVC. Consequently, when we convert our plastisol from a liquid to a solid, we can dispose of it in the landfill without a Supplemental Permit.
- b. Chrome waste - We have been accumulating a chrome sludge at the Luber-finer plant at the rate of approximately 100 to 150 pounds per month. We have a "Catch 22" situation in that we don't need a hazardous waste permit if we have less than 2,200 pounds per month. However, no hazardous waste hauler will pick it up without a permit. We have stored in drums. The regulations also state that one must have a permit to store, so we are technically in violation to store.
- c. Phosphoric acid - Phosphoric acid is not listed in the Federal Register. However, other acids that I feel are less active are listed and some forms of phosphoric acid are listed. Consequently, it is important that we assure that we will not have problems in the disposal of the acid.
- d. 1.1.1 trichloroethane - Luber-finer uses in a vapor degreaser. They have used very little. When they use enough to change the solvent in the degreaser unit, we will have a hazardous waste problem.
- e. Waste solvents - The waste solvents from our painting operations are considered hazardous waste. We do not consider them hazardous waste while on our property. Our waste solvents are returned to our supplier. My position is that the solvent is probably usable when

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shipped by us. If our supplier decides they are unusable, he declares them hazardous waste and is responsible for properly disposing of them. The solvent is not hazardous while in our plant or in shipment.

- f. Paint residue from paint booths - This is over-spray on paper filters.

Our position is that paint filters are not residue and should not be considered such.

RESULTS OF MEETING

Ms. Spencer feels that we do not have a hazardous waste problem. We did have a special waste problem because the County had not renewed the Supplemental Permit to allow them to receive our plastisol waste. However, we now convert the plastisol waste to a solid PVC and can dispose without a Supplemental Permit.

Her judgment on the points in question is:

- a. Vinyl chloride - PVC is not hazardous.
- b. Chrome waste - We do not need a permit to store since we are not generating enough to come under control.

NOTE: I have just approved a non-chrome system for the Luber-finer paint line for a trial run. If successful, we will not be using chrome.

- c. Phosphoric acid - We do not need any permit to dispose of our phosphoric acid waste.
- d. 1.1.1 trichloroethane - When we change the vapor degreaser tank at Luber-finer, we will have to apply for a hazardous waste permit to dispose of the old solvent.
- e. Waste solvents - As long as we ship waste solvents as "Rework Solvents", we are not violating regulations.
- f. Paint residue - Our paint line filters can be safely disposed in the landfill.

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Ms. Spencer feels that, while they cannot prevent us from dumping "green" oil filter paper, we are facing a possible long-range problem. She recommends that if there is anything else we can do with the paper, we would be wise to do so. We will take steps to follow her suggestion.

CONCLUSION

We can rest assured that we are conforming to all Illinois and Federal EPA Regulations.

One annoying problem is how to be sure that we have the latest list of regulated chemicals. Ms. Spencer said that she has had that problem and can only suggest that we be alert to Federal Register publications. We subscribe to a Toxic Materials Reference Service so, hopefully, we should be able to keep abreast of future changes.

JWH:kmm

cc: T. Mowatt
G. Fields
T. Goy
P. Hoaglund
H. Jumper
M. Boewe
R. Baumgart
D. Dorman
W. Dilbeck
J. Dyckma
C. Korbar
J. Kendall

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form Approved
OMB No. 44-R1337

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Required under USDL Safety and Health Regulations for Ship Repairing,
Shipbuilding, and Shipbreaking (29 CFR 1915, 1916, 1917)

SECTION I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME WABASH PRODUCTS COMPANY		EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. (812) 232-6097
ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) 1600 Hulman Street P.O. Box 3074 Terre Haute, Indiana 47803		
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS	TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS STIMAX	
CHEMICAL FAMILY STLK SCREEN WASH	FORMULA # 159	(9148)

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

PAINTS, PRESERVATIVES, & SOLVENTS	WT. %	TLV (Units)	ALLOYS AND METALLIC COATINGS	%	TLV (Units)
PIGMENTS			BASE METAL		
CATALYST			ALLOYS		
VEHICLE			METALLIC COATINGS		
SOLVENTS	SEE BELOW	100	FILLER METAL PLUS COATING OR CORE FLUX		
ADDITIVES			OTHERS		
OTHERS					
HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES				VOL. %	TLV (Units)
ESTERS				32	150
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS				68	100

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F.)	230° F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1)	0.37
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.)	UNKNOWN	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	100%
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	3.2-4.0	EVAPORATION RATE (BUAC =1)	1.0-1.5
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	NEGLECTIBLE		
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	CLEAR COLORLESS LIQUID WITH SHARP AROMATIC ODOR		

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used)	45° F T.C.C.	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LeI	UeI
			1.2	7.0
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Mechanical Foam, Dry Chemical, Water Fog, Carbon Dioxide			
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	Use Water Only As Spray Or Fog To Avoid Spreading Flames			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	Flash Vapor Accumulation Would And/Or Explode if Ignited. Avoid Explosive Mixtures With Air.			

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE	100+ ppm
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE	
Vapors Irritating To Eyes, Nose And Throat. Repeated Excessive Exposure May Result In Headache, Nausea, Dizziness and Impaired Coordination. Defatting To Skin.	
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES	
Inhalation - Provide Fresh Air And Rest.	
Skin Contact - Wash With Mild Soap And Water.	
Eye Contact - Wash With Gentle Stream Of Water.	
Ingestion - Do Not Induce Vomiting. Call A Physician.	

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	UNSTABLE		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	STABLE	X	Excessive Heat And Open Flame.
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)			
Avoid Strong Oxidizing Agents.			
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS			
Carbon Monoxide If Burned With Insufficient Air, Acrid Fumes and Smoke.			
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	WILL NOT OCCUR	X	

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED	Avoid Open Flame, Ignition Or Sparks.
Provide Adequate Ventilation. Collect And Dispose Of All Spilled Liquids.	

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD	Incineration or Dispose Of In Accordance With Local And State Regulations.
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SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type)		
Supply Air Mask If In Closed Area.		
VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST	SPECIAL
	MECHANICAL (General)	OTHER
	To A Local Fire Safe Area.	No Smoking Or Open Lights.
PROTECTIVE GLOVES	Recommended	EYE PROTECTION
		Safety Goggles Or Face Shield.
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT		
Eye Bath And Safety Shower.		

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING	Keep Containers Closed. Do Not Store Or Use Near Heat, Sparks Or Open Flame. Store In Cool Dry Place.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS	
Handle As Flammable Liquid.	

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

REV DATE: 05258

234221 RUST VETO 4221

SECTION I-PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: RUST VETO 4221

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: PETROLEUM OIL OR GREASE-NOS

HAZARD CLASS: NON-HAZARDOUS

HAZARD ID NO: N/A

COMPLETED BY: DAVID H EADLINE

PHONE NUMBER: 215-666-4105

MFG. DUNS # : 00-226-1535

SECTION II-HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

MATERIAL	CAS NO	PERCENT	HAZARD
MINERAL OIL	8012-95-1	>60	TLV: 5MG./CU.M. AS OIL MIST
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (PRODUCT USE DILUTION; 10-20%)	34590-94-8	1-10	TLV: 100 PPM

SECTION III-PHYSICAL DATA

BOIL. PT.(DEG F): 650-880
VAPOR PRESSURE (MM HG) <1
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) >11
PERCENT VOLATILE: NIL
PH NEAT: N/A PH AT 10.%;6.8
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.91

EVAP RATE: NIL

SOL IN WATER: EMULSIFIES

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CLEAR REDDISH-BROWN OIL, MINERAL OIL ODOR

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SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT, DEG. F (METHOD USED): 210 C.O.C.

LEL: N/D UEL: N/D

NEPA CLASSIFICATION HEALTH: 0 FIRE: 1 REACTIVITY: 0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

CARBON DIOXIDE, FOAM, DRY CHEMICAL

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

NONE - TREAT AS AN OIL FIRE

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

NONE

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE AND EFFECTS

INHALATION:

N/A

SKIN:

MAY BE SLIGHT IRRITANT

EYE:

MILD IRRITANT

INGESTION:

NO SERIOUS EFFECTS KNOWN

***** FIRST AID *****

INHALATION:

N/A

SKIN:

WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER

EYE:

FLUSH WITH WATER 15 MINUTES; CONSULT PHYSICIAN IF IRRITATION PERSISTS

INGESTION:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. GIVE LIQUIDS OR VEGETABLE OIL DEMULCENTS. CONSULT PHYSICIAN. PRODUCT IS MAINLY MINERAL OIL

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SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: STABLE: ☒ UNSTABLE: ☐

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

STRONG OXIDIZERS

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

THERMAL; OXIDES OF CARBON

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: MAY OCCUR: ☐ WILL NOT OCCUR: ☒

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SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

POTENTIAL AS A POLLUTANT:

NOT CONSIDERED A POLLUTANT IF EFFECTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS ARE UTILIZED. KEEP OUT OF SEWERS AND STREAMS; WILL EMULSIFY IN WATER (COD - 2,400,000 PPM)

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD-5): N/D

SPILL, LEAK OR RELEASE:

APPLY DRY OIL ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND SWEEP UP

WASTE DISPOSAL:

FOLLOW REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF WASTE PETROLEUM OIL. FOR EMULSIONS, USE DEEMULSIFICATION PROCESS TO SPLIT PRODUCT. TREAT OILY LAYER AS WASTE OIL. NEUTRALIZE AQUEOUS LAYER AND RELEASE TO TREATMENT PLANT IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERTINENT REGULATIONS.

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SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

NOT REQUIRED

VENTILATION:

LOCAL EXHAUST IS ADEQUATE

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

NOT NORMALLY NEEDED

EYE PROTECTION:

SAFETY GOGGLES IF SPLASHING

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

NOT REQUIRED

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SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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STORAGE AND HANDLING CONDITIONS:

AVOID CONTACT WITH STRONG OXIDIZERS

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

REV DATE: 10278

535380 CERFA-KLEEN 5380

SECTION I-PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: CERFA-KLEEN 5380

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: CLEANING COMPOUND, LIQUID

HAZARD CLASS: NON-HAZARDOUS

HAZARD ID NO: N/A

COMPLETED BY: DAVID H EADLINE

PHONE NUMBER: 215-666-4105

MFG. DUNS # : 00-226-1535

SECTION II-HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

MATERIAL	CAS NO	PERCENT	HAZARD
DIETHANOLAMINE	111-42-2	1-10	TLV: 3 PPM
MONOETHANOLAMINE	141-43-5	1-10	TLV: 3 PPM

SECTION III-PHYSICAL DATA

BOIL. PT.(DEG F): 215
VAPOR PRESSURE (MM HG) AS WATER
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) AS WATER
PERCENT VOLATILE: >60
PH NEAT: 10.3 PH AT %:
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:
PALE YELLOW FLUID - BLAND ODOR

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.025
EVAP RATE: AS WATER
SOL IN WATER: COMPLETE

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SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT, DEG. F (METHOD USED): N/A
NFPA CLASSIFICATION HEALTH: 1 FIRE: 0 REACTIVITY: 0
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
N/A
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:
IF WATER BOILS OFF, USE CARBON DIOXIDE, FOAM, DRY
CHEMICAL
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
NONE

LEL: N/A UEL: N/A

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE AND EFFECTS

INHALATION:

N/A

SKIN:

MILD IRRITANT

EYE:

MILD IRRITANT

INGESTION:

NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS KNOWN OR EXPECTED

***** FIRST AID *****

INHALATION:

N/A

SKIN:

FLUSH WELL WITH WATER

EYE:

FLUSH WITH WATER 15 MINUTES; CONSULT PHYSICIAN

INGESTION:

INDUCE VOMITING, CONSULT PHYSICIAN. PRODUCT CONTAINS
ALKANOLAMINE SOAPS.

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SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: STABLE: ☒ UNSTABLE: ☐

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

STRONG OXIDIZERS

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

THERMAL; OXIDES OF CARBON AND NITROGEN

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: MAY OCCUR: ☐ WILL NOT OCCUR: ☒

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SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

POTENTIAL AS A POLLUTANT:

NOT CONSIDERED A POLLUTANT IF EFFECTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL
METHODS ARE UTILIZED (COD - 495,000 PPM)

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD-5): 150,000-200,000 PPM

SPILL, LEAK OR RELEASE:

DILUTE WITH WATER AND MOP UP THOROUGHLY TO AVOID ANY
RESIDUAL SLIPPERINESS

WASTE DISPOSAL:

CAREFULLY NEUTRALIZE WITH ACID TO PH 5-6. LET SETTLE
AND SKIM OFF ANY OIL LAYER. NEUTRALIZE WATER LAYER TO
PH 7-8 AND DISCHARGE TO SEWER OR WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM
CAPABLE OF BIOLOGICAL OXIDATION

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SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

535380

CERFA-KLEEN 5380

PAGE: 3

NOT REQUIRED

VENTILATION:

LOCAL EXHAUST IS ADEQUATE

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

RUBBER

EYE PROTECTION:

SAFETY GOGGLES

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

NOT REQUIRED

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SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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STORAGE AND HANDLING CONDITIONS:

WEAR GOGGLES AND GLOVES WHEN HANDLING NEAT MATERIAL

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NOV 27 1984

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